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Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice when they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

The Cincinnati papers can't be reconciled to the treatment Phillips received in that city. Well, it was all wrong, of course, but the verdict of four-fifths of the United States is—served him right. The truth is, Phillips' antics just now, when the game of blood and suffering is going on, and the public instinct is shocked at such an exhibition. Blood and treasure are flowing, and jibes, jokes and flippant rhetoric on impracticable theories are awfully out of place and out of taste.

Free speech—say, free speech; we have heard a great deal of that; but when words cost blood, we don't admire their freedom. Phillips misrepresents the free States, and the false impression his tirades have made still nerves thousands of arms to fight against the Government. Do the people of the free States, who are pouring out blood and treasure to restore the authority of the Government, want the difficulties in their way suggested, by deepening the false impression of their designs and purposes? One speech of Phillips' scattered through the South will cost millions of treasure, and hundreds of the lives of sons and brothers in the free States.

Yankee has reached New Orleans, we presume. At any rate a sketch of a speech ascribed to him is published in the Southern papers. He is indignant at Europe. Neither North nor South has any friends there, he says. He expects no interference; although he believes Europe would like to see this country divided and ruined. From the tone of the speech, we fear Yankee is turning Union man. He ought not to cheat the gullies that way.

Cameron, it is said, will not go to Russia. Of course not. Fremont and Cameron, or Cameron and Fremont, are the next ticket of the radicals for President and Vice President. Cameron must remain at home to look after the interest of the firm. Fremont will attend to the dignity and Cameron to the contracts.

The English Parliament has had the rebellion under advisement. The wise men there are puzzled to understand what the rebellion is for, and no wonder. No rebel in this country can give an intelligible reason for it. It is the great imposture of the age. The friends of the South thought that the Confeds were resisting taxation.

That Democratic meeting at Washington has alarmed the radicals. They need frightening, for the good of the country. It is high time that loyal men should proclaim it, that the country should not be destroyed by secessionists and Abolitionists.

The people of Kentucky wouldn't run the Provisional Government, and it has taken to running itself, and meets with better success than it ever did in any other employment. It has set a good example to the Government at Richmond.

The correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says the only fear is that the Union army will not attack the fortifications at New Orleans. It is a pleasure to us to reassure them that there is not the slightest ground for that apprehension.

The rebel General Jackson didn't intend to win that fight at Winchester. He only brought out that fifteen thousand men for fun—for rifle practice—and ran off and left his rifles because the other side didn't play fair, by shooting bullets.

It is amusing to see the tears of some Cincinnati papers over the mobbing of Wendell Phillips. We are glad of it. He is a vile traitor, and if the Government won't come forward and settle him, it is natural to suppose the people will.

We wonder if some mail arrangement couldn't be made by which we could get our Nashville papers via London and Liverpool. If so, it would be better for us to be supplied that way than by Cincinnati.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: "For Commodore we have old Hollins—a Nelson in his way." It is our elaborate opinion that he will find a Nelson from Kentucky very much in his way.

A writer proposes that a wife be entitled to a divorce from her husband if he is a rebel. We insist that such a law would be unconstitutional. It would be ex post facto, and the worst race of Disunionism.

Floyd threatens to shed his last drop of blood for the Southern Confederacy. The last drop he can afford to spare for it is of no use; but he will take good care not to shed the first drop.

The rebels are supposed to have burned Yorktown, Virginia. Cornwallis tried to defend it against Washington, but the new generation of Tories lack a little of Cornwallis' magnanimity.

The Union armies may expect a cool reception from the citizens of New Orleans, because they will find it already occupied by them for the Union, and sufficiently suppressed.

The Cotton Confederacy promises to rise. The New Orleans Crescent of the 11th says the prospect of the capture of that place by our army has caused an advance in cotton.

Abolitionists can lecture treason in Eastern cities, but when their lecturers come to the gallant and glorious West, they learn a lesson of loyalty that eggs them on to improvement.

Secessionists quote Wendell Phillips about Quakers at Manchester. Well, if the Quakers made our guns, our guns have made many Quakers.

The telegraph tells us there is a movement "on foot" to repeal the tax on whisky now "on hand." Whisky is apt to tangle hand and foot up in that way.

The Richmond papers want the Union to get their deserts from the South, when in reality they are doing better by getting their deserts.

The telegraphic dispatches report Yancy captured again. If the telegraphs only knew it, Yancy is not worth having by either side.

The rebels did not find a Bull Run at Winchester, but they did find a new Moses in Gen. Shields in their bull-rushes on the Banks.

J. P. Benjamin is now rebel Secretary of State. He has run the gamut of pretty nearly the whole rebel Cabinet.

Will Jeff. Davis spare the Union? It is our opinion, from casual inspection, that Jeff. is a very spare man.

The Mississippi river has often been called the Father of Waters, but it took the rebels at New Orleans to find its end.

The rebels have a general called Sorrel at New Orleans. It is our opinion he will be brought to bay.

The career of Spain in Mexico, from the desertion of her allies, promises to result in a walk Spanish.

The rebels thought our cheese box (the Monitor) about a jest, and found it iron.

Wendell Phillips is troubled with hard boils—generally egg-shaped.

The Merrimac is coming out again. Mac will not go back again, sorry, but sad.

The fight at Winchester serves to show the spotless Shields of the Union.

A HUMBUG.—The United States Congress.

Letter from Munfordville.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., March 27, 1862.
Editors Democrat:—Gentlemen: A few days since we had with us six companies of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Wolford. This regiment has seen a vast deal of hard service the past winter, having participated in every fight in Northeastern Kentucky; yet they look none the "worse for wear," and that their horses present evident marks of having seen "hard times." They proceeded southward, and if John H. Morgan should attempt another incursion north of the Cumberland river you may set him down as "bagged" by the 1st Kentucky.

We have now with us the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Bayles, which arrived yesterday and has gone into camp, to await, as I understand, arms and the paymaster. This regiment presented a splendid appearance in the immediate vicinity of our village, being a fine-looking set of men and superb mounts. Those of our officers whom I have met are evidently the right men in the right place, and the rank and file are quiet, orderly, with all the bearing of well-bred men and soldiers. With proper arms in their hands, the 4th Kentucky will certainly be a regiment equal to the best.

Very little preparation has as yet been made by the farmers in this vicinity toward the coming crop. Many of those who live along the road can make no crop on account of their fences having been burned. Not a single farm in the immediate vicinity of our village has been cultivated the present year for this reason. The crop will be confined principally to grains. Very little tobacco will be grown—partly owing to the continuous wet weather preventing the sowing of seed, and partly in consequence of the proposed special taxation upon that article in Congress. If the tax bill should pass as now proposed, levying \$3 on each pound of tobacco, it will amount to a virtual prohibition of its culture, at least in the Green River country; for though we grow some of the best brands of tobacco, yet a large proportion of our crop does not ordinarily sell for more than \$5 per 100 pounds, which would bring the farmer in the least after the tax of his crop. It seems to me that it would be infinitely better for the farmer, and produce more revenue to the Government, if a reasonable ad valorem, instead of this specific, tax should be levied on this article.

I cannot consent to endorse mob law under any state of the case, but when I read the telegraphic dispatch of the silencing of that arch-traitor and Abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, at Cincinnati, I involuntarily exclaimed, "served him right." If he and all such as he had uniformly met with a like reception, when promulgating their treasonable doctrines, peace and prosperity would have reigned throughout our land. Though I cannot indorse the act, yet I hope the smell of the rotten eggs will cling to his woolly pate during all time, like the mark upon Cain, causing all good men to shun him as an infamous nuisance.

Yours, &c., D

[We have no doubt when the bill comes finally before Congress that the tax on leaf tobacco will be so reduced as to throw the entire amount on the consumer.—Eos, Dem.]

Confederate Troops at Fort Donelson.

NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(From the Nashville Patriot, 27.)

We are indebted to a private source for the following statistics in regard to the Confederate forces at the battles before Fort Donelson. They may be relied upon as more nearly approximating the truth, than any statement yet in fact. In fact, we know them to be correct in the main.

Numbers engaged, killed, and wounded of the Confederate forces at Fort Donelson, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862.

Regt.	Col.	Adj.	Com.	No. Eng.	Kill.	Wound.
4th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
5th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
6th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
7th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
8th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
9th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
10th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
11th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
12th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
13th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
14th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
15th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
16th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
17th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
18th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
19th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
20th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
21st Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
22nd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
23rd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
24th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
25th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
26th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
27th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
28th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
29th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
30th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
31st Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
32nd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
33rd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
34th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
35th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
36th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
37th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
38th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
39th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
40th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
41st Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
42nd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
43rd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
44th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
45th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
46th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
47th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
48th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
49th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
50th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
51st Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
52nd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
53rd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
54th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
55th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
56th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
57th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
58th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
59th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
60th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
61st Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
62nd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
63rd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
64th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
65th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
66th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
67th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
68th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
69th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
70th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
71st Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
72nd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
73rd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
74th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
75th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
76th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
77th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
78th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
79th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
80th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
81st Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
82nd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
83rd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
84th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
85th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
86th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
87th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
88th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
89th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
90th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
91st Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
92nd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
93rd Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
94th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
95th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
96th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
97th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
98th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
99th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0
100th Ky.	480	0	0	11	0	0

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The Montreal Gazette thinks there is a probability that the Confederate army may be cut off from the Gulf States, and be compelled to surrender or disband. There are some "notions" of this kind about here.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 27, 1862.

Present—J. M. Armstrong, President, and all the members except Messrs. Tompkins, Duckwall and Wood.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

Mr. Buckner presented a petition to have Chas. Overton appointed a policeman, to serve on Broadway, between Brook and Fourth streets, which was referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Walcott, from Revision Committee, reported a resolution directing the physician of the Eastern District to make out bills against all patients at the pest-house, said bills to be collected by the keeper of the pest-house and paid into the city treasury, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from Street Committee, Eastern District, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to have Clay-street bridge repaired at a cost of \$150, and to contract for a culvert there at a cost of \$300, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution approving the engineer's appropriation of the repairing and rebuilding of the sidewalk on the west side of Second street, between Main and Market, Jos. Smith contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine reported a resolution directing the Street Inspector, Eastern District, to deposit Clay street fill all the dirt and rubbish taken from the streets south of Chestnut and between Brook and Buchanan streets, which was adopted.

CLASSES ALLOWED.

O. Locallie, \$28.50, for repairs to cistern at Portland engineering;

O. H. Stratton, \$20.00, fees as Clerk of City Court for March 1, 1862;

German & Bro., \$12.00, for printing stall leases;

Harney, Hughes & Co., \$203.44, for printing;

H. Blockhoff, \$2.85, for tin work at Hospital.

Mr. Lighthorn, from Police Committee, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to have removed the iron cage from the Police Court room, which was adopted.

Mr. Story, from Committee on Public Works, reported an ordinance to reduce the price of stall rents in the Market houses of the city, which was read a second time, and the question being put on the passage thereof, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baxter, Twyman, Buckner, Gregory, Irvine, Lighthorn, Rubel, Story and Tucker.

Nays—Mr. President Armstrong and Messrs. Crowe, Caldwell, Caruth, Grainger, Overall and Ronald—8.

Whereupon the President questioned the right of Mr. Gregory to vote thereon, he being a candidate for City Collector.

When Mr. Gregory tendered his resignation, which the Board refused to receive, and on motion of Mr. Irvine, the vote on said ordinance was reconsidered and same was recommitted.

On motion, Messrs. Irvine, Welman, Buckner and Baxter were appointed a committee to report on the right of Mr. Gregory to hold his seat in the Common Council.

Mr. Tucker, from Committee on Taxation and Groceries, Eastern District, reported separate resolutions, granting the following licenses, which were adopted:

J. Weigleb, beerhouse, corner of Jefferson and Hancock streets.

G. C. Jant, coffeehouse, on Green, between Jackson and Hancock streets.

F. Heineberger, tavern, corner of Walnut and Preston streets.

John Williams, coffeehouse, on Market, between First and Second streets.

J. Vissman, coffeehouse, corner of Adams and Cabal streets.

J. Chappellier, coffeehouse, corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets.

A. Bindewald, tavern, corner Second and Market streets.

Geo. Lumbert, tavern, corner First and Jefferson streets.

John Pfeiffer, beerhouse, on Lexington pike, near Bridge.

C. Faust, tavern, on Bradstreet pike. Dowerman & Co., tavern, corner Second and Main streets.

 Philip Pumphey, coffeehouse, corner Jefferson and Floyd streets. || T. Faust, tavern, corner of Pike and Waterhouse road. |
| F. Richard, coffeehouse, corner Jefferson and Shelby streets. |
| B. Bore, coffeehouse, corner First and Green streets. |
| J. G. Bill, coffeehouse, corner Clay and Washington streets. |
| F. Kloots, beerhouse, on Main, between Adams street and creek. |
| Mrs. C. Gutig, coffeehouse, on Second, between Main and Market streets. |
| Jos. Wolf, tavern, on Market, between Floyd and Preston. |
| G. A. Barmen, beerhouse, on Market, between Floyd and Preston. |
| C. Keisler, beerhouse, corner Walnut and Shelby streets. |
| Silas F. Miller & Co., tavern, corner Second and Main streets. |
| S. S. Clark, coffeehouse, on Market, between First and Second streets. |
| M. A. Metz, transfer of C. Comberger's coffeehouse license. |
| Mr. Twyman, from Committee on Taxation and Groceries, Western District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were adopted: |
| Chas. Kramer, coffeehouse corner Fifth and Water streets. |
| Jos. Schmelt, coffeehouse on Market, between Third and Fourth streets. |
| Louis Langoff, coffeehouse on Twelfth, between Main and Market streets. |
| Hamilton & Co., transfer of Third, between Main and Market streets. |
| Henry Renker, coffeehouse on Water, between Third and Fourth streets. |
| Jeese Vandergraft, tavern on Market, between Third and Fourth streets. |
| F. W. Quast, coffeehouse corner Sixth and Jefferson streets. |
| R. C. Schlick, tavern on Fourth, between Main and Water streets. |
| Mr. Twyman reported the petition of H. Eastman for a coffeehouse license corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, in Mozart Hall, which the President decided out of order. |
| Mr. Overall presented a resolution allowing Dr. Baggett \$100 for services as physician at Pesthouse, to be paid out of the fees collected from his patients, which was adopted by the following vote: |
| Yeas—Messrs. Crowe, Twyman, Caldwell, Irvine, Lighthorn, Overall, Ronald, Rubel, Story, Tucker and Welman—11. |
| Nays—President Armstrong and Messrs. Baxter, Buckner, Caruth, and Grainger—5. |
| A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Auditor to credit T. McPherson, Railroad Tax Collector, Western District, for 1861, with \$223.26 railroad tax, and \$255.60 water tax, on account of sales No. 4, was adopted. |
| A resolution from same, allowing D. McPherson, Railroad Tax Collector, Western District, for 1861, a credit of \$209.35, railroad tax, and \$167.44 water tax, on account of sales No. 4, was adopted. |
| A resolution from same, directing the Auditor to credit D. McPherson, Railroad Tax Collector, Western District, for 1861, with \$18.56 railroad tax, and \$3.72 water tax, on account of delinquents; also, with \$32.19 railroad, and \$25.75 water tax, on account of sales No. 2, was adopted. |
| A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Auditor to credit T. T. Summers, City Tax Collector, Eastern District, for 1861, with \$274.46 city tax, \$55.80 school, \$45.32 gas, and \$33.12 House of Refuge tax; also, to credit G. T. May with \$68.33 railroad tax, and \$56.50 water tax, on account of sales No. 4, was adopted. |
| A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Auditor to credit D. T. Summers, City Tax Collector, Eastern District, for 1861, with \$585.46 city, \$259.55 school, \$108.60 gas, and \$142.78 House of Refuge tax; also, G. T. May, with \$390.99 railroad, and \$288.79 water tax, on account of sales, was adopted. |

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Auditor to credit T. T. Summers with \$100.67 city, \$29.13 school, \$16 gas, \$11.64 House of Refuge tax, on account of sales, was adopted.

Separate resolutions from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Auditor to issue quatuor to

